The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,510.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance Rupees Forty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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First insertion	9 As. per line.
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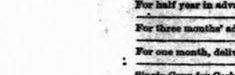
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched on the 12th April 1870, at noon.

April 1870		April.	
Leave Bombay	12	Leave Galle	19
„ Carwar	13	„ Negapatam	22
„ Mangalore	14	„ Pondicherry	23
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Madras	28
„ Cannanore	15	„ Cocanada	28
„ Calicut	15	„ Vizagapatam	29
„ Beypore	15	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Cochin	16	„ Gopalpore	30
		May.	
„ Tuticorin	17	„ False Point	1
„ Colombo	18	Arrive Calcutta	2

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every fortnight to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingg, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on the 11th April 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

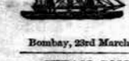
Via Suez Canal.

THE new A. I. Screw Steamer BYWELL CASTLE, 891 tons register, 120 horse power, will be despatched hence about 12th proximo. For Freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT VIA SUEZ CANAL.



MILRANKE, 843 tons register, 150 Horse Power, Captain Sayer, will be despatched hence about 12th proximo. For freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M.

For freight or passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 7th April, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles the Goods destined for other parts of the Continent; the freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by them on their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 37	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship EUROPE, 2,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 3rd May, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, to sail about the 5th June.

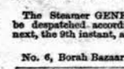
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKEL, PHEISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th April, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)



THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mail between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily and Archipelago, Tuscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		
To Aden	£23	£15		64
„ Suez	38	22		8
„ Port Said	40	24	Including Wines.	12
„ Messina	48	30		12
„ Naples	50	35		12
„ Leghorn	53	36		15
„ Genoa	53	36		15

Without Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the above-named Ports, and are to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a return of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Tickets are also granted to

Marseilles,	with transhipment at Genoa.	
Malta,		
Palermo,	ditto	ditto at Messina.
Tunis,		

Berths may be secured in advance by a deposit of half the amount of the fare.

In accordance with the above the steamer AFRICA, 1,300 tons, Captain Bazzolini, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th instant, and will be followed by the end of May by the EGITTO, 1,850 Tons, a first-class Steamer, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 5th April 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th April via the Canal to Liverpool.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE MAGDALA, leaving 25th April, and the NEERA, 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	£55
Second Class	£35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w A.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight:—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea	24 shillings per ton of 40 Eng. c. ft.
Indigo, Silk	60 „ „ 20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper	„ „ 20 cwt.
Gil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c. 40	„ „ 20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Lst.

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep.
10 „ 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer BENGAL, (2185 Tons and 465 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via the CANAL about the end of April.

She will carry passengers at the following rates:—

TO SUEZ	£40
TO PORT SAID	£42
TO LIVERPOOL	£60

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY

Superintendent F. & O. Company.

Bombay, 16th March 1870.

FOR HONGKONG.

THE A. 1 Screw Steamer NIGER, 1,100 tons register. This vessel, specially constructed for the Suez Canal, has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched hence promptly after arrival, the greater part of the cargo required being engaged. For further particulars apply to

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(With Despatch.)

THE ship DILHARREE, A. I. 16 years, at Lloyds, 1,293 tons register, W. H. Bisset, Commander, has excellent accommodation for passengers—For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1870.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at Havre, if sufficient inducement offer.

THE new first class AA. 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Deuchar, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First Class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Agents Ship British Empire.

Bombay, 31st March 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 „ Fine Under Vests.	1 Mask.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
3 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF NANKIN, Captain Muir, from London, are requested to send BOATS alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Muir will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship's decks.

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Agents for Captain Muir, ship City of Nankin.

Bombay, 5th April 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—WANTED, an ENGINEER competent to take charge of a Pressing and Ginning Factory up-country.—Apply with Testimonials to

JAMES MELVILLE,

General Manager.

28 Apollo Street, 8th April 1870.

NOTICE.—The Executive Engineer, Kirkee, will receive TENDERS, on or before the 12th instant, for about Forty-eight Tons of CAST IRON GIRDERS and COLUMNS.

2. Drawings and Specification may be seen, and particulars learnt, on personal application, at the Executive Engineer's Office, at Kirkee, during office hours.

3. The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Executive Engineer's Office, Kirkee, 7th April 1870. } W. S. HOWARD, Executive Engineer, Kirkee.

CHURCH of SCOTLAND'S INDIA MISSION.

The Address delivered by the Rev. Dr. JARDINE, B.D., Sc. D., on the above subject, at a Public Meeting in St. Andrew's Church on 28th ult., having been published by request, Copies may be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, or from Messrs. Gibeson & Woodhall, at 4 annas.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, at his Office, at Mazagon, up to noon on the 20th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of CONTRACT of a THERMOGRAPH ROOM and SHED, also for CONSTRUCTING PILLARS of POREBUNDER STONE in the MAGNETOGRAPH ROOM of the GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY at Colaba.

Tenders must be made on Printed Forms, which will be supplied on application.

The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

Plans and Estimates of the above work can be seen, and all particulars relating to this Contract may be learnt, on personal application, during Office hours, on the 11th, 12th, and 13th instant, at the Office of

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,

Bombay Defences.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. ROMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plated, Glass and Crockery Ware, Pianoforte, Handsome Fancy Goods, &c., &c., of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

ROMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 9th April 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee.....Mr. DAVE CARSON.

MONDAY, 11TH APRIL, 1870.

MOST POSITIVELY

THE LAST NIGHT,

FOR THE JOINT BENEFIT

OF

MR. E. H. HARVEY,

THE CELEBRATED ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN,

AND

SIGNOR R. ABECCO,

THE BRILLIANT VOCALIST AND ACCOMPLISHED HARPIST,

Who will appear in their

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SUPERB SOLOS,

AND

ETHIOPIAN ECCENTRICITIES.

THE BENEFICIAIRES

Will also appear in a

BURLESQUE OPERATIC SKETCH,

Taken (a long way) from the Opera of

IL TROVATORE.

Dear Public, you and we of late
Have dealt so much in fun,
Permit us now to perpetrate
A Quadrupleated Pun.

Like a *grate-full* of coals we'll glow
A *great-full* house to see;
And if we are not *grate-full* then,
What *great-fools* we would be.

Most positively

THE LAST NIGHT

OF

SIGNOR DONATO,

THE WONDERFUL ONE-LEGGED DANCER.

Most positively

THE LAST TIME

OF

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

For Programme, see Monday's issue and Bills of the day.

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1870,

FOR THE

SPECIAL BENEFIT

OF THE

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

BY WHOSE STEAMER, ORIENTAL,

THE MINSTRELS POSITIVELY TAKE THEIR DEPARTURE ON THAT DATE.

OFFICIAL PRIZE LIST FOR FLOWERS, FRUIT, AND VEGETABLES.

FLOWERS.

For the best collection of Caladiums, Mokassee, Mallee	Rs 50 0
For the second best do. do., F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.	25 0
For the best collection of Exotics, F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.	50 0
For the best collection of Ferns, F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.	20 0
For the best collection of Geraniums, Mr. George Lack	25 0
For the best collection of Phloxes, F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.	25 0
For the best collection of Petunias, Mokassee, Mallee	25 0
For the best collection of Verbenas, Mokassee, Mallee	25 0
For the best show of Mignonette, Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq	20 0
For the best general collection of common Bombay Flowers in Pot, The Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy	100 0
For the second best do. do., Ruttonjee Jeewunjee Kessowjee	50 0
For the third best do. do., Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandee, Esq	30 0
For the best collection of Evergreens, The Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India	50 0

SPECIAL PRIZES.

For the best collection of Gladiolus, Mokassee, Mallee	25 0
For the best collection of Lilies, The Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India	25 0
For the best collection of Gloxinias, Mrs William Nicol	25 0
For the best Collection of Cypresses, Mr. George Lack	50 0
For the best collection of Bougainvillias, The Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy	50 0
For the best collection of Bignonias, the Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy	50 0

FRUIT.

For the second best (equal)	100 0
Bhyroo Balajee	100 0
Ramjee Heerjee Sawunt	100 0
Darkojee Keshowjee	100 0
For the best basket of Grapes, Mr. Dorabjee Pestonjee	100 0
For the second best do. do., Rahimtoola Luximoon Powar	50 0
For the best basket of Oranges, Mr. Dorabjee Pestonjee	100 0
For the second best do. do., Essac Moosa	50 0
For the third best do. do., Ramjee Heerjee Sawunt	25 0
For the best basket of Peaches, Dr. Anderson	25 0
For the best Pumaloe, Koondojee Anajee	50 0
For the second best do., Sewram Dadajee	25 0
For the best Pineapple (Bombay grown), Mr. Dorabjee Pestonjee	50 0
Do. do. (Singapore), Allana Moosa	25 0
For the best plantains (golden, small), Bhyroo Balajee	25 0
For the best plantains (large), Ardaseer Merwanjee Framjee	25 0
For the second best do, Mr. Dorabjee Pestonjee	12 8
For the best basket of Pomegranates, B. H. Cama, Esq.	25 0
For the best Water Melons (equal)—	
Ramjee Heerjee Sawunt	12 8
Darkojee Keshowjee	12 8
Ardaseer Merwanjee Framjee	12 8
Geega Nuthoo	12 8

SPECIAL PRIZES.

For the best Alphonso Mangoes, Ramjee Heerjee Sawunt	100 0
For the second best do., Allana Moosa	50 0
For the third best do., Ardaseer Merwanjee Framjee	25 0
For the best basket of Bombay Figs (equal)—Vittoba Bhau and Bhyroo Balajee	25 0
For the second best do., Ramjee Heerjee Sawunt	12 8

VEGETABLES.

For the best Cauliflowers—Essac Moosa	50 0
For the second best do., Bhowani Dongra	25 0
For the best Beet, Essac Moosa	50 0
For the second best do., Ardaseer Merwanjee Framjee	50 0
For the best basket of French Beans, Bulliba Genojee	25 0
For the second best do., Gunoo Bhyrut	10 0
For the best Celery—Bhowani Dongra	25 0
For the second best do., Pandoo Cachee	10 0
For the best basket of Potatoes (equal)—	
Noor Mahomed Hoosein	50 0
Shapoorjee Eduljee	50 0
Baleg Mahomed Jamoo	50 0
For the best basket of Onions, Cassum Noor Mahomed	50 0
For the second best do. (equal)—	
Nowrojee Pallonjee	25 0
Ismael Mahomed	25 0
For the best Yams, Shapoorjee Eduljee	25 0
For the best Lettuce, Bhowani Dongra	25 0
For the best Cabbages, Bulliba Genojee	25 0
For the second best do., Tookaram Sindia	12 8
For the third best do., Gunoo Bhyrut	5 0
For the best Nohl Kohl (equal)—	
Tookaram Sindia	12 8
Gunoo Bhyrut	12 8
For the second best do., Ardaseer Merwanjee Framjee	25 0
For the best basket of French Beans, Bulliba Genojee	25 0
For the second best do., Gunoo Bhyrut	10 0
For the best Brinjals, Rathabhoy Genojee	25 0
For the best Red Cabbage, Pandoo Cachee	10 0
For the best English Radishes, Pandoo Cachee	10 0
For the best Native do., H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda	10 0
For the best Carrots, Sudoo Pansara	15 0
For the best Cucumbers, Rubhajee Kerojee	15 0
For the second best, Nanajee Jeondra	10 0
For the best Gourds, Ramjee Aodajee Koomkar	15 0
For the second best do., Luxmon Krishnajee Jadow	10 0
For the best general show of Vegetables, Bhowani Dongra	250 0
For the second best do., Pandoo Kesso Cachee	150 0
For the third best do., Toolseeram Vittoba Thorat	75 0

COUNTRY CUT FLOWERS.

First Prize—Mahadoo Esaujee	25 0
Second do.—Mahadoo Vitto	15 0

W. GRAY, M. B., Secretary.

Victoria Gardens, 8th April 1870.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The FOURTH CLASS TRAIN between BOMBAY and BROACH will have been DISCONTINUED, Passengers will, on and from the 11th April 1870, be conveyed by the 8-30 A.M. Down and the 8-15 A.M. Up Trains at the reduced Third Class Fare of 3 Pice per mile.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th April 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, KING-STREET, MANCHESTER; 99, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON;

47, NORTH JOHN-STREET, LIVERPOOL;

80, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Board of Directors—

DAVID HARRISON Esq., Chairman: BERNHARD LEIBERT, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

John Barratt, Esq.	John Holiday, Esq.
Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart. M.P.	James Hutchinson, Esq.
John Chapman, Esq.	William Mallalieu, Esq.
James Chadwick, Esq.	John Napier, Esq.
Thomas Barham Foster, Esq.	

Secretary—Jas. B. Northcott.

Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of Property in Great Britain, in Foreign Countries, and the Colonies, at the usual rates.

The undersigned beg to give notice that they have been appointed Agents in Bombay to the above named Insurance Company and are now prepared to receive applications for all descriptions of Fire Insurances.

EDWARD BIGG & Co.

2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

JOHN MOIR and SON, Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen, ABERDEEN,

Purveyors by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh,

Supply, of the finest quality.

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrées, Bacon, Hams, Tongues' Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish Pâtés, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Table Jellies, Mushroon Ketchup, Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powder, &c.

J. M. S. are also the Sole Proprietors of the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S SAUCE.

Consumers will find that some of our Goods are rather higher in price than other manufacturers', but in the end they will prove the cheapest, being all of superior quality, more especially our Soups, a 1-lb. tin of which, with the addition of an equal quantity of water, will make two pounds of rich Soup.

NOTICES.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th instant, for the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Bombay, 5th April 1870. J. RECTOR, Agent.

STOLEN, from the office of Mooljee Anundjee, Muccadum, on the 3rd instant, the following CURRENCY NOTES—viz: Nos 11,005 to 11,014 inclusive (10 Notes, value Rs 1,=00 each; and 9 other Notes, of the same value whose numbers are not yet ascertained. Merchants, Bankers and Traders are therefore CAUTIONED against accepting them in payment. Any one giving INFORMATION that will lead to the recovery of the above Notes will be most handsomely Rewarded on applying to the above, opposite Messrs Crawford's, Auctioneers, Marine Street.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation.)—A FINAL DIVIDEND on the Shares of the WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY, Limited, of Rupees-and-a-half Annas per Share, WILL BE PAID at the office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on and after the 12th day of April, on the Shareholders signing the Receipt Sheet in due form.

H. MAXWELL, J. A. FORBES, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 4th April 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE to SHAREHOLDERS.—The CORRESPONDENCE that has taken place between GOVERNMENT and the SECRETARIES of the Company, relative to the PROPOSED PURCHASE of the ELPHINSTONE PROPERTY by Government, can be perused in Manuscript at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on the 7th, 8th, and 9th instant, during Office hours.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th April 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation)—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Shareholders at the ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the 7th February last, a GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of taking the opinion of the Shareholders regarding the disposal of the Assets of the Company.

JAMES G. SMITH,

For Self and co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th April 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

NOTICE to MERCHANTS and COMMANDERS of MERCHANT SHIPS.—BISCUITS of the best description, as supplied to Government Steam Bakery at Poona, can be obtained from the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency on application, in writing, at Sixteen Rupees per cwt.

Terms—Cash on presentation of the Bill, and the Biscuit to be received at the Government Bakery in Bombay by the purchaser.

G. S. MIGNON, Captain,

Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 4th April 1870.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE FOR LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,

No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED, for the EASTER HOLIDAYS, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,

J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,

ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,

JAMES SIMPSON, Acting Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

R. STEVENSON, Agent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Tenders are hereby invited for the PRELIMINARY MAINTENANCE of OPEN LINE on the following portions of the North Eastern Extension and Nagpore Branch:—

Distance.			
Ins.	Chs.		
73	47	Contract No 1 from Taptee River to Khundwa.	
63	53	ditto No 2 from Khundwa to Burdia.	
45	27	ditto No 3 from Sukkur Viaduct to Chindwara.	
82	98	ditto No 4 from Chindwara station to Jubbulpore.	
35	50	ditto No 5 from Bhoswal to Budnaira.	
108	25	ditto No 6 from Budnaira to Nagpoor.	

Forms of Tender and Schedules for Prices for supplementary works not included in the Ordinary Maintenance, may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Bhoswal, on and after the 26th current.

The Tenders must be sealed and addressed to the Agent not later than the 1st May, and the Contracts will commence on the 1st July 1870 and expire on 30th June 1871.

The Agent will not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H P LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 5th April 1870.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner is prepared to SUPPLY the following newly-imported COTTON SEEDS for sowing during the ensuing season:—

MERCANTILE INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

ELPHINSTONES, Colabas, Back Bays and other Land shares have been enquired for. Market rising.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	6 p.ct.	Agra Bank	109
72,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	612½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	180
7,500	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,420
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	33½
1,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	195
37,068	25	12½	do.	National Bank of India	136
80,000	25	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	46¾

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co	1,585
10,900	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,063
13,000	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	980
2,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	185
2,000	5,000	4,188	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,055
5,000	2,000	1,488	Nil	Fort Canning	235

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	£18.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237½
=	£20	£9.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
=	£ 1	£0.10.2	do.	Do.	...
=	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
=	£25	£26.5.1	do.	Do. New shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	715
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,681
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	685
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	160
800	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1850
720	4,000	all	15 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,240
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	740
2,500	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,315
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,350

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,050
300	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	570
250	3,330	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co	490
...	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co	7,000
200	2,000	all	275 do.	Bombay Press Co	2,060
500	...	all	93 do.	Do. New	520
500	1,980	all	300 do.	Colaba Press Co	7,700
250	2,500	all	...	East India Press Co	1,200
150	9,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co	8,900
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	930
200	6,000	all	240 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,800
1,200	5,000	2,000	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co	740
1,500	1,000	250	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co	225
125	2,500	all	350 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
220	2,200	750	200 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,040

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
500	75 Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	19
8	21 do.	Do. China	5
200	35 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kg	6
200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2 Mar. '66	Central Bank	½
...	...	East India Bank's	15–16
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68 May '67	Royal Bank	5
120	74 Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co	615
3,500	2,450	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,500	1,500	135 p.c.		Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	780
4,000	50	all	8pc.	Mechanics' B'kg Co	33
500	2,000	200		Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	150
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	310

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11 5/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	8s.
Calcutta	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 Days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do	222

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	113½
Five per cent.	107¾
Four per cent.	99¾
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	102½
,, per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106¾
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	108
Do. Do. Market Rate	107½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Crowns	,,	2 90
Mexican Dollars	,,	2 20
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	2 03
Bar Iver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-76

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 8.

Hale, Captain, 26th Cameronians, on sick leave, from Fyzabad.
Cantley, Lieutenant, 38th Regiment, on sick leave, from Peshawur.
Raddock, Surgeon, Garrison Department, on sick leave, from Chunar (N. W. P.)
Bonerate, Lieutenant, 15th Regiment, on retirement, from Sangor.
Pratt, Lieutenant, 2-1st (the Royal) Regiment, on leave, from Jhansie.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 8.

Jervoise, Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars, on duty, to Mahableshwur.
Gordon, Lieutenant, 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, on leave, to Poona.
Baker, Ensign, 2-1st Royals, on leave, to Nassick.
Thoyts, Major, 24th Native Infantry, on leave, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—8TH APRIL.

			Nominal
London	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d.	
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
China ,,	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 9 to 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Alcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Arundel	Crocker	Liverpool, Nov. 17.
	Viscount Canning	Dagelish	Suez, April 7.
	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Mandvie, April 5.
	Oriental (s)	Irvine	Bussorah, March 24.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Cornuvia	Wilson	Cochin.
	Pilox (s)	Baker	Goa.
	Snipe (s)	Robinson	Dudda and Hoodah.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Ship Royal Georges, Hogg, to Calcutta.
Ship City of Brussels, Campbell, to Havre.
Ship Dragoon, McCallum, to New York and Allepey.
Ship Aurigo, Ronaldson, to Amsterdam.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Ship City of Cashmere, to Havre.
Ship Clarendon, to Kurrachee.
Ship Annie, to Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 31	Himalaya	Atkinson	Calcutta
April 1	Deccan	Kellock	Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

April 1	Tottscomb	——	Liverpool
	David Malcolm	——	Rangoon
	Waterloo	——	Calcutta
	Himalaya	——	Bombay
2	Deccan	——	Suez
3	Holspur	——	London

Passengers arrived per steamer Himalaya—Lieutenant Wynter, 1 Serjeant, 11 Privates, 1 Havildar, Serjeant Bettle, Mr C Morgan, Ensign J B Norton, Mr B G Kerry, Mr and Mrs Dawson, Mr C C Johnston, and Master Morris.

Passengers sailed per steamer Himalaya—From Beypore to Bombay—Lieutenant F N Innes, Captain H A Napier and Mr A Gerdes.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette Press.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Books, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan Lahore, and Umritsur.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nullhattee and Azimgunge Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
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Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
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Agra to Jeypore.
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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson, and
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DREWETT—April 7th, at Parell, of abscess on the liver, Mr. Thomas Drewett, Locomotive Foreman B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, deeply regretted by a large number of friends.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

WITHER—March 22nd, at Tranquebar, Assistant Surgeon F. O. B. Wither, Civil Surgeon of Tranquebar.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

JEROME—March 20th, at Chukrata, the wife of Major Jerome, Assistant Adjutant-General, of a son.

DEATH.

THUILLIER—March 31st, at Meerut, the infant son of Captain H. R. Thuillier, Royal Engineers.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1870.

WE must do Sir Richard Temple the justice to say that his Budget "speech" is clear and well arranged, that he has grappled with the forms of the thing, mastered the difficulties of statement, and presented a very fair essay on the state of our finances. But that is his special line. He has been long known as an "able" writer; he has cultivated penmanship; he has studied expression; so that if he could not compose an essay which, without regard to its substantial merits, met with approval, what *could* we expect him to do? Barrère was distinguished for the ease and grace with which he expounded anything, no matter what, and made out an excellent case for the thing that was; and Pecksniff was remarkable for his unction. Sir Richard Temple moving in a respectable sphere, himself eminently respectable, is just as able as Barrère to paint a roseate or a gloomy picture—to promise a surplus or apologize for a deficit. Express him arithmetically, and the equation would stand thus—

Barrère + Pecksniff = Temple.

So much for his literary or expositional merits. Look at him from another point of view. In the written essay he read to the Legislative Council on Saturday he talked much of the interest of the public in the finances of India. The public is interested in this and that, especially in having clear accounts. "Words are easy like the wind," and there seems to be no lack of wind of that kind in the Supreme Government. Mark the commentary in *act*. On Saturday, in the Council Chamber, Sir Richard Temple announced that the Government intended to levy a fine, in the shape of a heavy income-tax, upon special classes; in short, to reduce salaries all round. The telegraph had had barely time to transmit the information throughout India, when, lo! the Legislative Council met again—met on the following Tuesday—and within about seventy hours of the original announcement, passed, summarily, the obnoxious law! We may measure by that proceeding the sincerity of Sir Richard's talk about the public. In plain language it was sheer humbug—a flash note which the Finance Minister was trying to pass off as gennine, it was a specimen of that quality which has been defined as "the homage which vice pays to virtue." It was hypocrisy. Sincerity would have said—"We intend to spend as much as we like, and to levy what taxes we please—the public *must* pay." The pretended deference to the public was palaver, and the presentation of the bill to the Legislative Council, a mockery. Legislative Council, forsooth! It is a Buffer, and we wonder how any European gentlemen consent to sit in the chamber.

Such is the method of proceeding. Such is the cynicism of our "approved good masters." We, the public, are entitled to information, to clear statements of accounts, and Sir Richard wears himself out in improving the said accounts, or—the Financial Department does it for him. We quite admit the value of the improvements he took such pains to describe. Their value to the Government should be immense—but what is their value to the public—to the countrymen of Sir Richard into whose pockets he thrusts his hand—when that public and those countrymen are so cavalierly treated? We want something more than "improvements in the form of statements"—we want equitable taxation. Lord Mayo must know, if Sir Richard Temple does not, that if a Government in England presented to the House of Commons a budget analogous to that he set forth on Saturday—say a special tax of twenty per cent. on landlords—they would be "out" before noon next day, and the scoff of the country to boot. But in India men in office do what they have the power to do, and impose an oppressive income-tax because they are aware that the services cannot resist. They trade on British loyalty. Let them take care that they do not exhaust it.

The Budget is a shining example of the low state of what is by courtesy called statesmanship at Calcutta. Anything more humiliating than Sir Richard Temple's apology for the budgets of 1868-69 and 1869-70 it never was our lot to read. From end to end it is a confession of miscalculations which we do not hesitate to call reckless. He committed the fault, common it seems to the school boy and the budget-maker—he over-estimated his probable revenue and under-estimated his probable expenditure. He showed, on many points, not an iota of foresight; he made no allowance for that unforeseen expenditure so characteristic of India; he knew that there had been a succession of deficits, yet he only provided the most paltry arrangements to stop the perennial leakage in the Treasury. And he has to confess that, setting aside the barrack expenditure, the two millions and three quarters of excess in 1868-69 "represent deficit pure and simple without any special justification." In 1869-70 the same want of insight and foresight is manifest, the same superficial cleverness was visible, the same results followed—modified by the measures adopted at Simla, but for which the excess, "without special justification," in 1869-70, would have been as monstrous as that of 1868-69. He over-estimated his opium revenue; he over-estimated his customs revenue; he did not choose to provide for the probability that his loan would be raised in India; he forgot altogether—this careful financier—to provide for "the payments and presents to the Ameer of Cabul." He went upon the principle that every item should be omitted, for the omission of which an excuse might "turn up." What wonder, then, that his house of cards blew down at Simla, and that he has had to sit on the cutty stool at Calcutta. We say "he," but of course the whole Government must share the responsibility.

Nor can we put any confidence in the budget of 1870-71, for such are the principles of the Supreme Government that their action can command none. All we can be sure of is that Sir Richard Temple, Government assenting, *thinks* he will obtain a revenue of £52,327,775, and that he *thinks*, Government assenting, that he will only spend £52,164,315; but we have no ground for believing that a great deal of these estimates are not works of imagination. No doubt, compared with previous flights into the regions of estimates, there are some signs of modesty visible. The Customs estimate is the yield of last year; and perhaps the magnanimous resolve to sacrifice the duty on shawls and a few insignificant items, will not inflict a loss on the revenue, especially as other insignificant articles are to be taxed. Here we note another example of Sir Richard's tender conscience and fertility in finding excuses. He has discovered that the shawl impost is a transit duty on Cashmere products. And what is the income-tax, especially on salaries, but a transit duty—they actually levy it from Government servants in transit! We may also congratulate the Minister on his modest estimate for opium and for the probable increase in railway receipts. But despite these favourable symptoms, we can have no confidence that the promised surplus will ever be realized. As regards expenditure, the most striking fact is that not one word is said in justification of the high figure at which it has been fixed. He tells us that there is an increase here and there, that they are "inevitable," that there is a decrease on this and that, caused by &c.; and that reductions, as compared with the spend-thrift years, large reductions have been made. But he justifies nothing. Moreover, the proposed expenditure alone—and of course this time next year there will be an excess without special justification—the expenditure resolved on for 1870-71 is in excess of the revenue for 1868-69—showing that the Olympians regard the excess of taxation which we have to pay as a permanent addition to the revenue. It is only fair that the resolve of the Supreme Government to levy oppressive imposts should be known throughout England, especially to poor Europeans requested to take service here, so that they may protect themselves by securing higher salaries, or providing, which would be wise, that the employers should pay the limitless direct taxation devised by the Supreme Government.

Now we collect a few choice morsels from Sir Richard's speech. To begin with, "As the council so well knows," he said, "we *could* not, at this time, [would you if you could?] appear before the public with a deficit in our budget. At least we could not adopt such an alternative while any legitimate or reasonable resource remained to us." And the legitimate, the reasonable, the sole resource of this high-principled man who could not, *at this* time, appear in public dandling a deficit is—a razzia on the moneys of the European population! What invention it shows! After promising reductions—[eh? is not this the legitimate resource?]—he frankly said "it is impossible to say at what time or on what date, [what is the difference?] additional reductions may take effect." Bravo! Yet it was easy to say when the income-tax is to take effect, to wit, in time to permit the Viceroy to hurry off in pursuit of tigers! First shikar the public and then the wild beasts—this is exciting; better than being Secretary for Ireland, and doing what Dizzy tells you. But the best thing in the essay of the Minister is the unction. Having adopted a theory that increase of expenditure is inevitable, "we are compelled to propose [here he took out his handkerchief], however reluctantly, to raise the income tax." Then, wiping his eyes and sobbing, he said—"It is with regret and reluctance that we bend to the necessity of raising the rate from 1 to 2½ per cent. within so brief a period." Of course he only wept in a Pecksniffian sense, but how polite of him to weep, even in spirit, especially as he had adopted a method of levying the rate more favourable to the revenue than that it supersedes. The tears were shed by Barrère, but the selection of 6 pies in the rupee, instead of a percentage, and an assessment by classes, brings back the old system of returns, and was Pecksniff's dodge to get more revenue!

The public will see that the budget is barren of anything like statesmanship, that it possesses not one single guarantee against future deficits, and that it consists solely of a rude and iniquitous device for extorting money. The budget is that Income tax which was propounded on Saturday and passed on Tuesday—nothing more. We might as well be governed by a St. Pancras Vestry endowed with absolute power!

MR. C. A. DAVIES, extra Assistant Commissioner, Berar, has obtained leave to Europe on sick certificate for twenty months.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. J. STANNUS, C.B., commanding at Agra, has been allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

SURGEON C. C. RADDOCK, Bengal medical establishment, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

MR. LYMAN, an American gentleman, has, says a Calcutta contemporary, been engaged by the Government of India for a period of two years to examine the petroleum springs of the Punjab.

COL. R. STRACHEY, who has been acting as Secretary to the Government of India in the P. W. D., arrived in Bombay last night and will leave for England to-morrow morning on three months' leave.

SIR SALAR JUNG was to leave Madras for Hyderabad last Tuesday morning, proceeding by train as far as Ghooty, and thence by horse transit, hoping to arrive at Hyderabad early on Thursday morning.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY has accepted the invitation of the Allahabad Tent Club to try some pig-sticking on his way up-country. Bhurwaree, two stations beyond Allahabad, is the point selected for the meet.

MR. RIVETT-CARNAC on April 4 held a conference with the leading native Zemindars of Bengal at the rooms of the British Indian Association, Calcutta, to discuss the practicability of extending cotton cultivation in Bengal.

THE following London telegram, dated April 2nd, and received via Russia, has been published by a Calcutta paper:—"March shipment, Zile copper one hundred and forty tons. Foreign spelter one hundred and sixty tons. Spelter stock small."

THE "Pioneer" believes it probable that the officiating vacancy in the political agency of Bhurtpore, caused by the lamented death of Captain James Blair, will be bestowed upon Captain Thomas Cadell, V.C., now at Surdapore—a well-qualified and deserving officer.

CHOLERA has found its way into Moscow in an epidemic form, and the following remarkable prescription has been issued by the Russian Government for general adoption:—"1. Trusting in God, continue your usual occupation, and work moderately. 2. Avoid taking cold. 3. Do not leave the house with an empty stomach. 4. Use fresh food; avoid all that is indigestible, and don't eat fat. 5. Avoid drunkenness. 6. If attacked with diarrhœa, go instantly to a doctor."

A LOFTY TELEGRAPH STATION.—Professor Loomis, one of the lights of American science, affirms that he has discovered a mode of transmitting messages by electrical air currents without the aid of wires. He has therefore applied for the post of Consul to some European port to enable him to follow up his experiments on the summit of Mont Blanc. Why not begin with the Sierra Nevada?

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DIVIDEND OF THE ORIENTAL BANK.

LONDON, 1ST APRIL.

THE Oriental Bank have declared a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

ALEXANDRIA, 7TH APRIL.

The Adalie has passed through the Suez Canal on route to Bombay.

CANADA.

LONDON, 7TH APRIL, EVENING.

The Canadian Government have received information regarding an intended Fenian invasion on the 25th inst.

SPAIN.

Disturbances have been repressed at Salamanca, Carthagena and Seville, and troops have been despatched to Barcelona.

England has protested against the New Greek Loan.

Via Red Sea.

LONDON, 8TH APRIL, 1 P.M.

The "Daily News" of to-day states that the rumours of Ministerial changes are unfounded.

The recovery of Mr. Bright is now progressing, but his medical advisers think it undesirable for him to resume his Parliamentary duties during the present session.

PARIS, 8TH APRIL, MORNING.

The proposed plebiscitum on the 24th April on the question of Constitutional reform is causing dissensions in the French Cabinet.

LONDON 7TH APRIL, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was steady. Fair Dhollera 9½d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending 7th April show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£11,125,000	Dec. £1,000,000
Bills Discounted	£18,875,000	Dec. £2,250,000
Cash	£20,375,000	Dec. £500,000

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA, 7TH APRIL.

The Viceroy, accompanied by the Secretaries to the Government of India, left Calcutta for the Upper Provinces last night.

The *Friend of India* of to-day severely criticises the Budget, and denounces the "quack" financial system.

SIGNOR INZOLI'S CONCERT.

SIGNOR INZOLI deserves the thanks of the public for the concert he gave in the Town Hall on Thursday night. Though the attendance was tolerably good, it should have been better. The patronage of an Excellency was wanted to bring people out, and that it was not possible to get this week. Signor Inzoli was fortunate in obtaining the assistance of several accomplished ladies and gentlemen—most of them amateurs. A lady whose voice has lately supplied one of the chief charms of our local amateur concerts sang Il Bacio, which well suited her. She also took part in a duet from "Il Barbiere," rendered with great spirit and effect. This lady's singing needs no praise from us. The merits of her sweet, flexible well-trained voice are unquestioned, and with increasing confidence in her own powers she will, we believe, have even greater success. Another lady, whose endeavours to establish an Academy of Music in Bombay will we hope meet with success, was kind enough to take part in the concert With Mr. Herberte, who is already known to the Bombay public, she sang the famous duet, known as the "Gipsy Duet," from "Il Trovatore." It was a very pleasing performance. The same lady gave the audience an opportunity of appreciating her high proficiency as a pianist. An air from "L'Africaine" and "La Chauson du Printemps" were sung by the gentleman who took part in the duet from "Il Barbiere." To those who heard him sing "L'Air de Joseph" on a recent occasion, we need say nothing in his praise. The remaining vocal performances by Mr. Herberte and an amateur bariton who now made his *debut*; and an air, also by Mr. Herberte, from "La Favorita." Of Signor Inzoli's performances on the piano we can only speak in terms of high commendation. Besides playing a duet with a lady above mentioned, he gave "Elisir d'Amore," with variations. It only remains to mention a well executed solo on the clarionette.

A HINDOO CONTROVERSY.

FOR a long time past there has been a hot controversy raging among the Hindoos of this presidency on the subject of widow marriage. Poona, the head-quarters of the Brahmans of this presidency, has just been the scene of a pitched battle between those who are called the "orthodox" and the handful that are trying to innovate. Mr. Vishnoo Purushram Pundit, a valiant Hindoo connected with the "Indu-Prakash," is the leader of the "heterodox," and not only does he consider widow marriage a thing good in itself but he maintains that it is not inconsistent with the precepts of the shastras. On this ground of the authority of the shastras he has been met by the champions of the old school, whose chief spokesman has been Shunkera Charya, Jagad Guru, from Shankeshwar, near Kolapoor,—a very high ecclesiastical functionary. Since the 2nd of last month the debate has been going on, and yesterday Mr. Nilkuntrao Joshee, of the Customs Department, received a telegram containing the four words—"Victory gained—Vishnoo defeated." The widows have our sincere condolence. Numbers, we fear, were greatly against them, and the shastras may be too, for aught we know. But we daresay Mr. Vishnoo will not desert their cause. Perhaps indeed he has a different aspect to give to the result of the debate. However this may be we cannot help thinking that if a score of Hindoos were to follow Mr. Moroba Canuoba's example it would be far more effective than any number of appeals to the shastras. Convince a Guru against his will, and, we suppose, like other men, he's of the same opinion still.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Rangoon, Captain E. I. Baker, will sail from Bombay to-morrow for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs Blackwell, Mrs Phelps and five children, Mr and Mrs Edward Dangerfield and two infants, Mr and Mrs Beaumont and two infants, Mrs E Gilbert Cooper, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs Dowker and infant, Miss Leigh, Mrs Middleton and infant, Cornet F H Hargraves, Rev Mr and Mrs Maule and infant, Mrs Middleton and four children, Mr and Miss Caird, Mr T O Jones, Mr S Paul, Staff Assistant Surgeon Robertson, Mr W F Milton, Mr Adam Lees, and Dr Sellons.

For Marseilles—Mr Jas Baylis, Mr J F Watkins, Sir William Mansfield, Mrs Southey, Miss Masson, Mrs Morris, Captain and Mrs W G Waterfield and two children, Dr and Mrs Ruddock and five children, Mrs White and child, Rev Edward Kemble, Mrs Edward Kemble, Captain Vibart, Rev Mr C C and Mrs M Enge, Mr Verner, Mr Henry R Clarke, Lieutenant G H Trevor, Captain Harbord, Colonel and Mrs Cole and two infants, Captain Simond, R E, Mr Bidder, Lieutenant Colonel C W Cox, Dr J W Mr D H Dalglish, Major Prior, Lieutenant B G Goldie, Mr Bagnell, Lieutenant Aldwark, and Captain T H B and Mrs Brooks.

For Suez—Miss Ballard and child, Lieutenant Colonel Cotgrave, Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, Colonel Fraser, Captain Miller, Mr G S Williams, Mr John G Walsh, one Japanese boy, Captain Everett, Lieutenant Bynr, Mr G Ballard, Mr T Grant, Mr G H Grant, Colonel Turner and the Hon'ble Mrs Turner, Colonel and Mrs Strachey, Mr Charles Graf, Mr Walton and two boys, and Major D L and Mrs Browne,

For Aden—Lieutenant Colonel Southey, the Sultan of Lahej and Mr L Lambeth.

For Gibraltar—Major Flood.

PASSENGERS FROM MADRAS TO EUROPE.

THE following passengers from Madras left by the P. and O. s.s. Deccan on the 2nd April:—

From Madras to Southampton—Mrs Latham, two infants and native servant; General and Mrs Haines; Dr Kennedy; Colonel Wilson; Mr D Snellie; Rev T Y and Mrs Darling; Colonel G W and Mrs Walker, four children, two infants and two native servants; Mrs Priestley, one child, two infants and native servant; Colonel and Mrs Davis and family; Mr Morris' child.

From Madras to Marseilles—Captain J M Kerr and Mrs Neild.

From Madras to Suez—Miss Hewetson; Sir Adam and Lady Bittleston and the two Misses Bittleston; Mr James Boyd and Mr G D Irvine.

From Madras to Galle—Mrs Priestley's native servant.

ADDRESS TO SIR R. COUCH BY THE VAKILS OF THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch sat for the last time on the Bench on the appellate side of the High Court on Wednesday afternoon. At the conclusion of the business of the first division court, in which the learned judge presided, the Government pleader (Mr. Dhirajlal Mathooradas) addressed Sir Richard Couch on behalf of the native bar, of which nearly every member was present. Mr. Dhirajlal said:—

My Lord,—As to-day is perhaps the last day on which we shall have the pleasure of seeing your Lordship grace the Bench on this side of the Court, you will allow me, on behalf of the class of practitioners to which I have the honor to belong, to congratulate you upon your promotion to the office of Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court in Bengal. We feel sincere pleasure in thus congratulating you, for the office you are going to fill is the highest in the department of the administration of justice in all India, and we feel proud that your Lordship, whom, during your career as Judge and Chief Justice of our Court, we have learned to respect and admire, should have been selected to hold that high post. We are utterly incompetent to pronounce any opinion whatever upon your merits, but this is an occasion which we cannot allow to pass without giving expression to the feelings of homage which rise uppermost in our minds. From the experience we have been privileged to obtain of your sterling abilities, the soundness and accuracy of your judgments, your habits of making a careful and thorough investigation of the truth in matters coming for adjudication before you, of your keen legal acumen and extensive acquaintance both with the laws of your own country and with the laws and usages of the people among whom your high mission has hitherto been to administer justice, combined with your sound practical good sense to adapt the principles of English law and equity to the habits and circumstances of this country,—we feel assured that the high office of the Chief Justice of Bengal could not have been more worthily filled up than by your Lordship. Whilst rejoicing in your Lordship's promotion to the highest judicial office in India, we feel regret at the thought of losing from this Bench one for whose character and abilities as a judge we have always entertained the highest esteem. In conclusion, allow me to express the wishes of my friends and myself that, after enjoying the honors of your new office, you may long be spared to enjoy the still higher honors of a still more exalted post in your native land, and to increase still further the field of your usefulness to the people of this country. We bid you a hearty farewell.

Sir Richard Couch replied as follows:—

Mr. Dhirajlal and Gentlemen of the Bar on the Appellate Side of the High Court—It is very gratifying to me to receive on my leaving the Bench of this Court such an expression of esteem and regard as you have now given to me. I shall long remember it—as long indeed as I can remember anything—as one of the most gratifying incidents in my career in India. It has given me pleasure to sit on this side of the Court, and I have, as I think you know, always taken great interest in the welfare and success of the native bar, and have studied to promote its elevation and improvement, so that it may become worthy to take a place by the side of the bar of England and occupy a position corresponding to what that noble profession has held, I may say, for centuries. I have done this because I felt how important is the part in the administration of justice which is performed by the bar, and I have been glad to observe, especially since I have been Chief Justice and have sat more frequently on this side of the Court than I did before I held that office, the progressive improvement amongst you in legal knowledge and the conduct of business. Although I am now leaving you, I shall not cease to take the same interest in your welfare. Whenever I have an opportunity, I shall enquire about you, and from the character of the gentlemen I see before me I feel sure I shall hear of continued improvement. My successor, to whom you have been long known, will I have no doubt take the same interest in this matter as I have done, and will give you the like encouragement. What you have said about my conduct on the

BOMBAY.

The Band of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I. will not play at the Esplanade band-stand this evening.

The New Back Bay Road, leading from Churchgate Street to Malabar Hill, will be called the Queen's Road.

Small Cause Court.—During last month 75 suits were filed in the Small Cause Court under the extended jurisdiction.

Sale of the Steamer Coromandel.—The Government steamer Coromandel was sold to two Mahomedans on Thursday for Rs. 30,200.

A Case for the Sessions.—Yesterday Mr. Nana Morojee committed Curreem Mahomed, a reputed thief, to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for attempting to steal a purse, containing currency notes for forty rupees, belonging to Benjamin Beale, an engine-driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Two Borahs sent to Jail.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Magistrate, two Borahs, named Luckmonjee Esmalljee and Hussun Ally, were charged, at the instance of Mr. Superintendent Mills, with having in their possession false measures, and with having sold them. They admitted the offence and were sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

A Stabbing Case.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed Charles Johnson, a seaman of the ship City of York, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to William Bothwell, also a seaman, by means of an instrument for stabbing, on the night of the 12th ultimo. We have already published the particulars of this case.

The Church of Scotland's India Mission.—The interesting address on the above subject, delivered to the public in St. Andrew's Church by Dr. Jardine last week, has been so much appreciated that the Doctor has been asked to have it published as a pamphlet. The address has now been printed in pamphlet form on cream laid paper, and may be had either at this office or from Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall at 4 annas per copy.

Prosecutions under the Income Tax Act.—The Income Tax year, ending March 1870, having expired, the Income Tax Collector of Bombay is now prosecuting the defaulters. A large number of them were summoned to appear before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday. Several of them though summoned did not put in an appearance, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Collector, applied and obtained warrants for their apprehension. Defaulters should look sharp.

Alimony.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, a Parsee priest named Jehanghier Sorabjee was summoned to show cause why the monthly allowance of twenty rupees awarded to his wife Buchoobace, on the 16th February last, for her maintenance, should not be reduced. Defendant produced two witnesses, who proved that he had no means to pay twenty rupees a month, and that his monthly income was about seven rupees. The Magistrate reduced the sum to ten rupees and ordered the same to be paid to Buchoobace every month. [How he is to pay ten rupees a month out of his income of seven remains to be seen.]

A Boatman Cheated.—On Thursday afternoon, a boatman, in the service of Dr. Direr, went to the Currency Department to cash four currency notes, three for twenty rupees each and one for ten rupees. On going to the office he found nobody there, but he saw a Hindoo broker, who asked him the nature of his business. He told him that he wanted to get his notes cashed, upon which the Hindoo took the notes from him and said that he would do his business provided he came with him to the High Court. They both went to the Court, and the Hindoo told the boatman to sit in one of the Courts till he returned with the money. For two hours the boatman sat in Court, and, seeing no sign of the broker's return, he became anxious about him and went round the Court to seek him. Having failed to find him out, he went and reported the circumstance to the police.

Bombay and Kattiawar Financial Association.—The meeting of contributories, appointed by Mr. Justice Bayley, was held yesterday at the office of the Association—the official liquidator, Mr. J. T. Hewitt, being in the chair. [illegible] and the petition in suit was then brought forward, it being understood that all assets are to be assigned over to Esoofbhoy Ghanjee, and also the unpaid part of the second call, and Rs. 10 only out of Rs. 20 of the third call recently made. The resolution respecting this scheme was carried unanimously, and after recording a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting dissolved. One of the conditions of the scheme is that the creditors are to be paid in full by Esoofbhoy Ghanjee on or before the 23rd inst., and it is believed that the scheme, when fully carried out, will be a most favourable one for all parties concerned, and particularly for the contributories' who by the intervention of this scheme will be relieved of the half of the third call, namely, Rs. 19 per share, and of all further liability.

Brigadier-General Addison will go to Kurrachee to command the Sind Brigade.—*Deccan Herald*, April 8.

It is our old friend Captain W. A. Scott who is appointed aide-de-camp to Lord Napier of Magdala, and not Lieutenant A. Scott, as the *Pioneer* has it. Our readers will rejoice to hear that Captain Scott is to resume his old place by the side of his Chief.—*Ibid.*

Accounts received from friends at Mahableshwur describe the climate as charming, the scenery enchanting, and the society everything that could be desired. We would return the compliment by giving them the news of Poona. The climate is grilling; the scenery bare in the extreme.—*Ibid.*

Major-General Grant, and Mrs. Grant, reached Poona from Mhow, by the 9-30 P.M. train on Wednesday last. They were expected by the 4 P.M. train, and the Hon'ble Colonel Massey and other officers were on the platform at that hour to receive them. General Grant assumed charge of the Division yesterday.—*Ibid.*

An extension of thirty miles of railway beyond Goolburga is ready to be opened; but it is not intended to open it until July next, when the whole extension will be opened from Goolburga to the Krishna. It is intended to establish a ferry on the Krishna in the rains; and after the rains to lay down a tramway across the bed of the river. The through communication between Bombay and Madras is therefore a matter of no distant prospect. The screw pile viaduct of the Krishna will require two years for its completion.—*Ibid.*

The District Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, is expected shortly to go on leave to England. Mr. Middleton will be greatly missed by a large circle of attached friends, by the Railway Company, and by the general public. His departure will entail a loss on this locality of the District Traffic Superintendent (Mr Phillips) who, we understand, goes to Jubbulpore in a highly responsible position. The duties of District Traffic Superintendent are to be performed by that energetic officer, Mr. Penson, in addition to his present duties of Assistant Traffic Manager.—*Ibid.*

We see that Captain Reddie has retired from the Indian Service, Captain Howe has just gone home on leave, and Captain Philbrick has been appointed as Official Master Attendant. From all we can learn, this arrangement is only temporary, as we have reason to believe that, ere long, the reorganization of the entire Marine Department, both in Bombay and Bengal, will take place. It was altogether a mistake, which has borne no mean share in the present deficit, to break up the Indian Navy and the Bengal Marine Flotilla. These were supposed at the time to be great strokes of retrenchment. The benefit, however, was purely speculative; the reality fell to the share of only two or three individuals, who were, in fact, the shrewd authors of the scheme, which, from that time to this, has cost the State lakhs of rupees.—*Calcutta Examiner*, April 4.

A daring gang robbery has been committed on railway officials in the immediate proximity of the Doodnch station. A gang of about sixy dacoits attacked the bungalow of Mr. Gott, with whom Mr. Wiseman and Mr. Macdonald were residing, and succeeded in thoroughly disabling these three men and carrying away about two hundred rupees worth of property. Mr. Gott's bungalow is about a hundred yards outside the railway premises, and within the territory of the Koorundwarkur. Three men have been arrested on suspicion of being ringleaders in this dacoity. It will be interesting to watch the progress of the investigation into this case by the police, magisterial, and judicial authorities of the native Chief. The Koorundwarkur is a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING.

The ship Arundel, Captain Crocker, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coal.

The ship Viscount Canning, Captain Dugdale, put back from sea yesterday.

The s.s. General Outram, Captain Teasdale, arrived yesterday from Mandvie with ballast and one hundred and three deck passengers.

THE MOHURRUM.

District (Military) Order, Bombay 8th April.

For the preservation of the public peace during the Moharrum festivals, on the 11th and 12th instant, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment will hold one complete company, with its proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers, ready to turn out at a moment's notice. The 21st and 22nd Regiments Native Infantry will each hold in readiness, in their lines, two complete companies, with their proportion of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, under the command of an experienced British officer, to turn out at a moment's warning from a magistrate or other qualified peace officer. The men warned for this duty are to be prohibited from quitting their barracks and lines. The Brigadier General commanding the district directs that officers commanding native regiments will give strict injunctions to the Mussulmans of their respective corps not to carry their taboots, if they have any, beyond the boundary of the Esplanade or to enter the Fort. An experienced British officer, in command of the usual guard, to be directed to escort the taboots of each regiment, and the men of the European and native regiments are not to be permitted to visit the Native Town during the above period unless on duty. The particular attention of officers commanding regiments in the district is called to the public orders which have been issued by the Commissioner of Police and were published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 31st ultimo.

ENGLISH WIDOWS AND HINDOO WIDOWS: THEIR ATTRACTIONS.

A suit involving a rather novel claim was called for hearing before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent in the High Court on Monday last. The plaintiff is named Ladkibai, she is a widow, and seeks to recover Rs. 50,000 as damages from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company on account of the death of her husband Canjee Anundjee, a Hindoo hawker, lately resident at Cumballa, Bombay, but who was killed in the railway accident at Etola in June last.

The plaint was as follows:—"The plaintiffs in this suit claim to be entitled to the sum of rupees fifty thousand to be paid to them by the defendants as and by way of damages for the following cause of action. The defendants were common carriers of passengers for hire upon a railway from Ahmedabad to Bombay for reward to the defendants, and the said Canjee Anundjee, deceased, on the 28th day of June 1869 became and was received by the defendants as a passenger, to be by them as such carriers safely and securely carried upon the said railway on a journey from Ahmedabad to Bombay as aforesaid for reward to the defendants, yet the defendants did not safely and securely carry the said Canjee Anundjee, deceased, upon the said railway on the said journey, and so negligently and unskilfully conducted themselves in this behalf that the said Canjee Anundjee was injured and died. The plaintiffs have, by reason of the death of the said Canjee Anundjee occasioned as aforesaid, been deprived of the means of subsistence and maintenance for which they were dependent upon the income which the said Canjee Anundjee was making as a piece-goods merchant, and the plaintiffs have lost and been deprived the aid, protection and pecuniary benefits which they expected to derive from the continuance of the said Canjee Anundjee's life."

The defendants filed the following written statement:—"The defendants, admitting for the purposes of this suit their liability to the plaintiffs in respect of the matters in plaint stated, say that the damages claimed by the plaintiffs are altogether excessive and unreasonable. The defendants on the 31st day of August 1869 tendered to the plaintiffs by their solicitor the sum of Rs. 5,000, in satisfaction of the claim of the plaintiffs in respect of the matters in the plaint stated, but the plaintiffs refused to accept the same. The defendants now bring into Court the sum of Rs. 5,000, and say that the said sum is enough to satisfy the claim of the plaintiffs in respect of such matters as aforesaid.

The Advocate General and Mr. Macpherson (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley) [illegible] Winter) for the defendants.

The case was called for hearing on Monday morning when some conversation took place as to a postponement.

The Advocate General, who asked a postponement, said Rs. 5,000 had been offered by the defendants, but the plaintiff would not accept that. Her husband's income was estimated to have been about Rs. 2,500 a year, and Rs. 5,000 was not sufficient compensation, but she would be pleased with Rs. 10,000. Plaintiff's husband had been a young man in the prime of life,—his age was 35 years, and the sum he mentioned did not seem excessive, it would yield only Rs. 500 a year.

Mr. Latham said the defendants had calculated as well as they could when they paid the money into Court. He apprehended that the possible loss was not the principle on which to calculate the damages in such cases; the defendants had calculated the actual pecuniary loss.

The Advocate General—You see, my Lord, this Hindoo widow can't marry again.

The Judge—There is a very good prospect opening for them.

The Advocate General—The only available husband, I believe, has been snatched up—Mr. Moroba Cannoba (laughter).

The Judge—But that sort of example is catching. It is catching, Mr. Scoble. (Laughter)—I can't compel people to be generous; I can only compel them to do what the Court can properly enforce.

Mr. Latham opposing the adjournment, except no payment of the costs of the day,

The Advocate General then proceeded to open the case. It was brought he said by the widow and two sons of a merchant named Canjee Anundjee against the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and the plaintiffs claimed to be entitled to a sum of Rs. 50,000 by way of damages or compensation for the death of Canjee. The death occurred whilst Canjee was travelling upon the railway of the defendants on the 28th June 1869, in what was known as the Etola accident, an accident on which Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, was deputed by Government to report, and on which that officer had made a most lucid and able report in which every question that it would be necessary to go into in this case had been referred to to the satisfaction of his Lordship. The hon'ble gentleman then read the plaint and written statement, and mentioned that the only question was as to the amount, and that the defendants brought Rs. 5,000 into Court and offered to pay that. They held that the claim for damages was excessive and unreasonable, but of course the sum of Rs. 50,000 had been put into the plaint more as a matter of form than anything else. This sum was not intended of course as exactly specifying the sum the plaintiffs would recover, but it went for whatever amount the Court might think fit to award. Having referred to the correspondence between the solicitors, Mr. Scoble again pointed out that in this country any considerations which might have been laid down to juries would have to be enhanced by further consideration according to the customs of the people, for a Hindoo widow could not marry again, but was condemned to be perpetually a widow.

The Judge—But I am not to give damages on account of a woman being obliged to remain a widow.

Mr. Scoble pointed out that the widow was deprived of her means of subsistence, whereas in England if a widow was good-looking she might marry again.

The Judge—I think the Court have held that nothing can be taken into consideration but what has a money value; and who is to calculate the chance of this widow and the attractions which may make it likely that she will marry?

Mr. Scoble submitted that it was an element to be taken into consideration in the case of a Hindoo widow that there was no possibility of her being married again. Then there was this difference between an English and an Indian case, that provision must be made according to the religious laws of the Hindoos and the custom of the country for the marriages of those children, a most expensive business among Hindoos. He would give evidence to his Lordship as to the approximate cost of marriage ceremonies amongst persons of the position in life occupied by the deceased. After some further remarks, an issue was raised—namely, to what damages the plaintiffs are entitled?

Evidence was then given, principally as to the income of the deceased.

At the conclusion of the evidence, his Lordship reserved judgment.

Telegram on the line between Jeddo and Yokohama are charged for at the rate of eleven annas for one hundred and fifty words. What a pity it is that these places are not in India.

DAMAGES FOR NOT GIVING A DAUGHTER IN MARRIAGE.

A suit of a peculiar nature was disposed of the other day by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley in the High Court. The plaintiff was a Hindoo of the name of Nagindass Narotumdas, and his prayer to the Court was one that will sound as new to our readers,—it was the first of such a description that has been presented to the Court. Its terms were, that the plaintiff might be declared to be the husband of Baee Jharmar, the daughter of the defendant, Oomed Kika, by virtue of the betrothment made according to the custom of the caste, and that the defendant might be restrained from preventing Baee Jharmar from leaving his house and going to that of the plaintiff, or that if the Court were of opinion that the betrothment constituted an agreement to give the said Baee Jharmar in marriage to the plaintiff, then the defendant might be decreed specifically to perform that agreement, and might be restrained from betrothing or giving Baee Jharmar in marriage to any person other than the plaintiff; and then damages to the amount of Rs. 10,000 were asked for, should the Court not order the marriage to be carried into effect.

The plaint was as follows:—"Plaintiff and defendant are Hindoos of the Deeza Zarola caste, and about the 3rd of May 1866, the defendant betrothed his daughter Baee Jharmar to the plaintiff, and on the said date signed a Guzeratee acknowledgment of such betrothment purporting to be addressed to Narotumdas Shamboodass, father of the plaintiff. The said Narotumdass Shamboodass was however then dead, and his name was introduced into the said acknowledgment as a mark of respect to his memory only. From the date of the said betrothment down to the month of September 1869 or thereabouts, the defendant always treated the plaintiff as the betrothed husband of the said Baee Jharmar, but in or about the said month of September 1869, the defendant refused to send the said Baee Jharmar to visit the plaintiff, as she had been in the habit from time to time of visiting him, and on the plaintiff remonstrating with the defendant, he repudiated the said betrothment. The plaintiff thereupon, on or about the 9th day of October A.D. 1869, caused a meeting of the said Deeza Zarola caste to be summoned. The said meeting, after due investigation of the matter, decided amongst other things that the said betrothment was according to the custom of the said caste and binding on the defendants. The plaintiff is now of the age of about twenty-six years, and the said Baee Jharmar is now of about the age of twelve years. The plaintiff submits that the said betrothment constituted a valid and complete marriage according to Hindoo law; that he is husband, according to Hindoo law, of the said Baee Jharmar. All conditions have been fulfilled necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said Baee Jharmar to cohabit with him, and there is no good reason whatsoever why she should not do so; but the defendant refuses to allow her so to cohabit, and as the plaintiff believes, intends to betroth her to some other person. The plaintiff has suffered much humiliation among the people of his caste by reason of the said repudiation by the defendant of the said betrothment. Notice from the plaintiff's solicitors has been sent to the defendant of the claim intended to be made in this suit, but no reply has been received."

The following is a copy of the translation of the betrothment:—"I bow to Shri Ganesh. To Sha Narotumdass Shamboodass, by caste Deeza Zarola Waniya, written by Ghandi Sha Oomed Kikabhai, by caste Deeza Zarola Waniya. To wit my daughter, Behen Jharmar, has been betrothed to your son, Nagindass, I am duly to receive (from you) according to the usage of (our) caste pala and marriage presents, &c., (Sumvut) 1922 Waisakbad the 4th day of the week the Thursday, the 3rd day of May in the English year 1866."

The finding of the caste meeting was stated as follows:—"(Sumvut) 1925 Aso Sood, the 4th day of the week Saturday (9th October 1869). To wit; On occasion the whole caste community of Zarola Deeza assembled at "Shri Himja Mata's." Sha Narotumdass Shamboodass complained as follows:—On the 4th of Vysak Vud S. (Sumvut) 1922, the day of the week Thursday (3rd May 1866), my son Nagindass was betrothed to Jharmar, the daughter of Gandhi Oomed Kika, of Patna. According to the usage of the caste writings thereof were made by us mutually, and were signed and delivered by each (of us) to the other, and the attestations of Himja Matajee and other attestations were affixed thereto; and subsequently thereto, we both parties of (our own) pleasure invited (the bride and the bridegroom), and with the assistance of a Zarola Brahmin performed the "pooja-patri" (ceremonies) according to the usage of the caste; invited (the bridegroom and the bride) to the houses of each other; and several ornaments were put on (the person of) the daughter-in-law and delivered to Oomed Ghandi, and the "Gor," (ceremonies) have been performed, and the Devali and Holi (presents) have been made up to this time according to the usage. Now, a short time ago words passed between the two Waniyas for certain reasons, in consequence whereof, Oomed Ghandi disavows the betrothal. Dayabhai, the son of Sha Narotumdass Shamboodass, made a complaint to the caste respecting the same as follows:—That caste should settle (this matter) by (examining) our writings and papers (and) witnesses (and) evidences. In consequence thereof the whole community having assembled this day and having examined the abovementioned matters and writings, were satisfied that the said betrothal had taken place according to the usage of the caste; and all the members of the caste told Oomed Ghandi that as the said betrothal had taken place according to the usage, he [illegible] in many ways the usages of the caste, but Oomed Ghandi refused to accept the said betrothal. Therefore the whole caste community assembled have resolved as follows:—The marriage (ceremony) of the said boy and girl shall be performed. Should this girl be betrothed to another (person), no caste intercourse shall take place with Oomed Ghandi and whomsoever may accept this girl. The (official remuneration) of our priest "Zarola" Brahmin shall be stopped by (our) caste, if he should join in performing the betrothal (ceremonies) again. Should the same take place in Bombay or in any other country, intercourse shall be stopped with that (person) also; and caste intercourse shall also similarly be stopped with such person as may espouse his part."

After the filing of the plaint an affidavit was filed by the plaintiff, stating that the defendant intended to go off to Patna and take his daughter with him, and another affidavit by one of the caste stated that defendant had expressed his intention to repudiate the betrothment, and his preference to give his daughter in marriage to some person other than the plaintiff. The defendant was therefore on 17th January committed to prison to await the decision of the suit. His wife, Casheebaee then filed the following affidavit:—That in the month of Vysak 1922 (May 1866) my husband, the abovenamed defendant, agreed to give our daughter Jharmar in marriage to the plaintiff. According to the custom of our caste the plaintiff agreed to give the defendant the following pudloo, namely, rupees two hundred to the defendant for expenses, and rupees two hundred worth ornament to our said daughter, and rupees eight hundred and one to be deposited at a secure place in the joint names of our said daughter and the plaintiff. These sums were to be paid to the defendant on demand with interest at twelve annas per cent. per month. That the marriage was to be celebrated at Patna in Goozerat, our native country. My husband afterwards demanded from the plaintiff the money and ornaments with interest as aforesaid, but the plaintiff declined to give the same unless my husband passed a writing to him according to the rules of our caste. Writing in such cases is never given, and the plaintiff having acted against the rules of our caste, the agreement for marriage was cancelled. The plaintiff also declined to go to Patna to celebrate the marriage, and brought this suit against my husband and caused him to be put in the jail. I am informed and believe that my husband has been living in Bombay since the last thirty-five years, and to the best of my knowledge never thought of leaving the jurisdiction of this honourable Court. That the plaintiff is merely a servant in the shop of a grain-dealer, and the damage assessed by him at rupees ten thousand is wrong, in fact no damage has been done to him, but on the contrary we are likely to sustain a great damage by reason of the breach of the contract by the plaintiff. That I and my husband are ready to give our said daughter in marriage to the plaintiff and to celebrate the marriage in Bombay, provided the plaintiff fulfils all the conditions mentioned above, and pays interest on the said sums of rupees two hundred and rupees eight hundred and one respectively at the rate of twelve annas per cent per month, and invests rupees two thousand in Government securities in the name of our said daughter, and pays us for the expenses of performing the marriage in Bombay, we undertaking all the necessary expenses required to be made at Patna on account of the marriage, and to pay to the caste people there the amount of the fine that may be inflicted upon us for our celebrating the marriage in Bombay and not at Patna. That the objection on the part of my husband and the object of the rule of our caste on which the objection is based is, I am informed and believe, to secure the future maintenance of the girl. And that if the defendant is compelled to celebrate his said daughter's marriage with plaintiff in Bombay without the plaintiff's making the provisions as aforesaid, I fear she will have to starve for want of maintenance, and we shall be put to a great loss. That my husband has been put in jail unnecessarily, and is therefore placed in a difficult position, and as we are very poor we cannot afford to engage solicitors and counsel, but we having a good defence, as I have been advised and believe, my husband is ready to defend this suit in person. That the time to put in a reply to this suit, I am informed and believe, expires on the 18th of February, but my husband being in jail and there being no one to work for him except me, his wife, a female always confined to household business only, the reply cannot be put in by that time. There is no money due by my husband to the plaintiff, and yet he has been committed to jail without allowing him a fair opportunity of defending this suit. That there are several documents in the Goozeratee language which required to be translated into the English before the reply is put in. Under the above circumstances, I pray that this honourable Court will throw mercy upon us, and order my husband to be released and allow him to put in his reply within one month after his release.

The defendant was not however released, but at the sitting of the case on Saturday last was brought up, on a judge's order, to defend in person. The Advocate General and Mr. Macpherson (instructed by Messrs. Ashurst, Prentis and Bishop) appeared for the plaintiff. After hearing several witnesses his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff, finding that the "betrothment" constituted an agreement by the defendant to give his daughter to the plaintiff in marriage and ordering a performance of that agreement and that he should give her to none else. His Lordship also ordered the defendant to remain in custody until execution of the decree, and found him liable to costs.

IMPORTANT DECISION UNDER ACT XXVIII. OF 1865.

In the report in Tuesday's issue we simply mentioned that Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Bayley dismissed the application made by Lalljee Motoomull with regard to Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's estate. The decision is the first that has been given on the point involved with regard to the 15th section of the well known Act, and we now append our report of the judgments delivered by their Lordships on Monday last:—

Sir Charles Sargent in giving his decision said—In this case Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, an insolvent trader whose estate is in course of winding up under Act XXVIII of 1865, and the trustees of his estate, appear to show cause against a summons obtained by one Lalljee Motoomull, a creditor of the estate, calling on them to show cause why an enquiry should not be made by this Court respecting the disclosure, distribution, inspection, conduct, management, and liquidation of the estate and affairs of the said trader, and why the said trader and such other persons as may be deemed necessary by the said creditor should not be examined personally touching the matters aforesaid. Lalljee Motoomull in his affidavit states that he has investigated the trader's books of account and discovered several entries which he sets out in detail, and from which he says it appears that the insolvent has fraudulently disposed of, or concealed his property, made fraudulent transfers in his books, and given fraudulent preference to certain creditors. The trustees by their affidavit state that the insolvent has at all times given them every assistance in the investigation of his affairs, and have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with his conduct, and they annex a long correspondence between themselves and the creditor, commencing so far back as April 1868, from which it appears that the creditor has been for some time past insisting that the insolvent has been guilty of fraudulent practices, and that the trustees, on the other hand, after duly investigating the charges, have more than once stated, as their opinion, that the explanations given by the insolvent were perfectly satisfactory. It is clear then that for some time past a dispute has been going on between the trustees and the creditor, Lalljee Motoomull, respecting the estate and affairs of the trader, the creditor on the one hand insisting that certain transactions establish fraudulent conduct on the part of the trader, and the trustees insisting that such transactions have been satisfactorily explained. The summons therefore, as explained by the affidavit and annexed correspondence, must I think be considered as an application to the Court by the creditor to enquire into the trader's affairs with a view to settling the dispute in question between himself and the trustees; and would therefore fall within the words of the latter clause of section 15 of Act XXVIII of 1865, by which the Court has to be heard, either by himself or by counsel, in support of or in opposition to the petition of the insolvent or on any other application relating to the insolvent or his estate; and it shall also be lawful for the Court, on those or any other occasions, and from time to time as often as occasion may require, to order any insolvent who is in custody to be brought before it, and to summon any insolvent who shall not be in custody, and the wife of any insolvent, and any other person, whether a creditor or not, who may be known or suspected to have any of the estate or effects of the insolvent in his or her possession, or any person who may be suspected to be indebted to the insolvent, or any person who is believed to be capable of giving any information respecting the estate and effects of such insolvent, or respecting his acts, dealings or conduct, or any information which will more easily enable the Court to dispose of the estate and effects of the insolvent for the benefit of his creditors." Then comes the clause relating to penalties from 50 to 51, which are usually called the penal clauses, which enable the Court to impose punishment, the maximum of which is two years' imprisonment, for violation of duties referred to in these two sections: and then by section 78 it is enacted that "any person who shall think himself aggrieved by any final order or decision or proceeding of any such Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors to present, within one calendar month thereafter, a petition to the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Presidency; and it shall be lawful for such Court to order that the whole of the evidence, if any, which shall have been taken by the Court in writing as aforesaid, and the minutes and records of the proceedings of which complaint shall have been made, shall be brought before it; and the said last-mentioned Court shall enquire into the matter of the petition, and of such proceedings and evidence, and shall make such order thereon as to the same Court shall seem meet and just, and shall thereby direct by whom and in what manner the costs of such petition, and of the proceedings which shall have been had thereon, and of the taking down of any such evidence in writing, and of the proceeding of which complaint shall have been made, shall be paid, and such order shall be final and conclusive as to all parties."

These, therefore, were the provisions which were in force when Act XXVIII became law. Now what was the mischief intended to be remedied by this Act? The mischief, I apprehend, was that in the belief entertained by the Legislative Council of India there was a total insufficiency and inability of the then existing law to undertake the management and distribution of the numerous, some of them gigantic, estates which, owing to the peculiar state of mercantile affairs in Bombay, had lately become insolvent. The [illegible] of 1865, occurring [illegible] Bombay had [illegible] suspended by operation of law, into it from the well nigh fabulous prices realised by cotton during the American War, had been quite unparalleled in the history of this city,—profits had been enormous and the losses occasioned by the fall in the price of cotton in Europe had also been enormous. To go no further than the present case, I find from statement A annexed to the affidavit of Lalljee Motoomull, the applicant, filed on the 10th March last,—a statement prepared by the applicant, as he says, from the insolvent's books—that the share belonging to the insolvent out of the profits realized by him in the years 1861-2 & 3 in the trade carried on in partnership with Cursetjee Furdoonjee amounted to about Rs. 65,56,206, that the amount of profit made by the insolvent in November 1864 in cotton speculation was about Rs. 8,63,950, and that the amount of profit received by him in 1866 on cotton shipped to England was about Rs. 7,81,586, whilst his losses sustained in the cotton trade in 1864 was about Rs. 24,68,900, and in 1865 and 1866 about Rs. 23,00,890. When such a trader with such immense wealth filtering through his hands failed, as he did in 1866—and the affidavit of the trustees filed on the 10th March last shows that in May 1867 when the meeting of creditors was held which resulted in his [illegible] missioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay; and upon such offence being proved against such trader to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the offender shall be punished with rigorous or simple imprisonment, as the Court shall direct, for a term which may extend to two years, and by warrant under the seal of the Court to order the offender to be arrested and committed to prison, and there to be detained accordingly." Now I think it is quite plain from this section that the intention was to leave the question of criminal proceedings against the trader entirely in the hands of the trustees. It assumes an investigation by the trustees into the affairs of the trader, and requires them in case "it should appear to them,"—that is, in case it should be their opinion that the trader has committed certain acts therein enumerated—to report the same to the Court, and then it places him in the position of enquiring magistrates who, if they should be of opinion that there is a *prima facie* charge against the insolvent, are to report to the Court, which is then to enquire and, in case of the offence being proved, proceed to pass sentence according to the Act. If there has been no resolution come to by the trustees, then the Court is in fact asked by this summons to set the trustees in motion, whereas it is plain from sections 11 and 12 that the trustees are to set the Court in motion. Nor is there indeed any thing unreasonable in the matter being thus left entirely in the hands of the trustees, for they are chosen by the body of creditors as persons in whom they repose confidence. I do not, however, wish to be understood as saying that the conduct of the trustees in not making a report could not, under any circumstances, be impeached. Doubtless if a case could be made out showing collusion with the trader or grossly dishonest conduct, the Court might remove the trustees under section 16, and the new trustees might doubtless make the report necessary to set the Court in motion. But I think it is clear that except in that manner the creditors have no redress against a refusal on the part of the trustees to report to the Court. I am of opinion, therefore, that this summons should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Bayley said—The question in this case turns mainly, though not entirely, upon the construction of section 15 of the Bombay Insolvent Traders' Act XXVIII. of 1865, and before I consider that statute I will briefly allude to the principle upon which legislative Acts should be considered. Now it was decided by the Barons of Exchequer in Queen Elizabeth's reign, Heydon's case (3 Coke's Reports p. 7) "That for the sure and true interpretation of all statutes in general, be they penal or beneficial, restrictive or enlarging of the common law, four things are to be discerned and considered:—(1) what was the common law before the making of the Act; (2) what was the mischief and defect for which the common law did not provide; (3) what remedy the Parliament hath resolved and appointed to cure the disease of the commonwealth; and (4) the true reason of the remedy; and then the office of all the judges is always to make such construction as shall suppress the mischief and advance the remedy, and to suppress subtile inventions and evasions for continuance of the mischief and *pro privato commodo*, and to add force and life to the cure and remedy, according to the true intent of the makers of the Act *pro bono publico*." To come down to more recent times, the question as to how Acts were to be construed was stated in very clear language by the judges who were summoned to the House of Lords in the Sussex Peerage case, and, the question there turning upon the construction to be placed upon the Royal Marriage Act of George III., at page 143 of vol. II., Clark and Finnelly's Reports, Lord Chief Justice Tindal, in delivering the unanimous opinion of the judges who attended, uses these words—"The only rule for the construction of Acts of Parliament is that they should be construed according to the intent of the Parliament which passed the Act, if the words of the statute are in themselves precise and unambiguous, then no more can be necessary than to expound those words in their natural and ordinary sense. The words themselves alone do, in such case, best declare the intention of the lawgiver. But if any doubt arises from the terms employed by the Legislature, it has always been held a safe mean of collecting the intention, to call in aid the ground and cause of making the statute, and to have recourse to the preamble, which, according to Chief Justice Dyer, is 'a key to open the minds of the makers of the act, and the mischiefs which they intended to redress.'" The principle of construction was again more recently considered by the Judges of the Court of Exchequer in the well known case of Miller *v.* Salomons, where the question was as to the meaning of the concluding words of the oath of abjuration, "upon the true faith of a Christian" and in page 572 of Exchequer Reports, Baron Martin states that the ordinary rule for the construction of statutes is that laid down in Heydon's case, which I have just read:—"First, to ascertain what was the common law; secondly, what was the mischief for which the common law had not provided; thirdly, what was the remedy provided by the statute; and, fourthly, what was the true reason of the remedy." This, Baron Martin remarks, still continues to be the rule, and then he says—"In Lyde *v.* Barnard it was laid down by this Court in their judgment, that words in a statute may be construed in a sense different from the ordinary one, when the Act is intended to remedy some existing mischief and such a construction is required to render the remedy effectual—for an Act must always be construed to suppress the mischief and advance the remedy. In Bac. ab., Statute I. 5., it is said, that 'a thing which is within the letter of a statute is not within the statute unless it be within the intention of the makers'; and again: the construction to be put upon a statute is that which best answers the intention of the Legislature; and whenever this intention can be discovered, it ought to be followed, although such construction seems contrary to the letter of the statute." And Baron Parke, at page 546, says—"It is however true, that words which are plain enough in their ordinary sense may, when they would involve any absurdity, or inconsistency, or repugnance to the clear intention of the Legislature, to be collected from the whole of the Act, or Acts *in pari materia* to be construed with it, or other legitimate grounds of interpretation, be modified or altered, so as to avoid that absurdity, inconsistency, or repugnance, but we further go, then we may predicate that the words never could have been used by the framers of the law in such a sense." And it is laid down in a work of very great authority, Comyn's Digest, Parliament (R. 11)—"The ground and cause of the making of a Statute explains the intent."

Now let me consider the state of the law when Act XXVIII of 1865 was passed. The Insolvent Act 11 Victoria, cap 21, was then in force. Its provisions are too well known to require any lengthened comment on my part. Generally speaking, but not always, it is the insolvent himself who invokes the aid of the Indian Insolvent Act. He presents his petition and files his schedule, and on filing his schedule his property, by the vesting order vests (section 7) in the Official Assignee, an officer who, unlike the trustees under Act XXVIII is, by section 14 appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Then by section 35 notice is to be given to the creditors and such notice is to be published. Section 36 provides the course of proceeding on hearing, and states that, "it shall be lawful for the insolvent and for any creditor of the insolvent, as the case may require, to be heard, either by himself or by counsel, in support of or in opposition to the petition of the insolvent or on any other application relating to the insolvent or his estate; and it shall also be lawful for the Court, on those or any other occasions, and from time to time as often as occasion may require, to order any insolvent who is in custody to be brought before it, and to summon any insolvent who shall not be in custody, and the wife of any insolvent, and any other person, whether a creditor or not, who may be known or suspected to have any of the estate or effects of the insolvent in his or her possession, or any person who may be suspected to be indebted to the insolvent, or any person who is believed to be capable of giving any information respecting the estate and effects of such insolvent, or respecting his acts, dealings or conduct, or any information which will more easily enable the Court to dispose of the estate and effects of the insolvent for the benefit of his creditors." Then comes the clause relating to penalties from 50 to 51, which are usually called the penal clauses, which enable the Court to impose punishment, the maximum of which is two years' imprisonment, for violation of duties referred to in these two sections: and then by section 78 it is enacted that "any person who shall think himself aggrieved by any final order or decision or proceeding of any such Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors to present, within one calendar month thereafter, a petition to the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Presidency; and it shall be lawful for such Court to order that the whole of the evidence, if any, which shall have been taken by the Court in writing as aforesaid, and the minutes and records of the proceedings of which complaint shall have been made, shall be brought before it; and the said last-mentioned Court shall enquire into the matter of the petition, and of such proceedings and evidence, and shall make such order thereon as to the same Court shall seem meet and just, and shall thereby direct by whom and in what manner the costs of such petition, and of the proceedings which shall have been had thereon, and of the taking down of any such evidence in writing, and of the proceeding of which complaint shall have been made, shall be paid, and such order shall be final and conclusive as to all parties."

These, therefore, were the provisions which were in force when Act XXVIII became law. Now what was the mischief intended to be remedied by this Act? The mischief, I apprehend, was that in the belief entertained by the Legislative Council of India there was a total insufficiency and inability of the then existing law to undertake the management and distribution of the numerous, some of them gigantic, estates which, owing to the peculiar state of mercantile affairs in Bombay, had lately become insolvent. The [illegible] of 1865, occurring [illegible] Bombay had [illegible] suspended by operation of law, into it from the well nigh fabulous prices realised by cotton during the American War, had been quite unparalleled in the history of this city,—profits had been enormous and the losses occasioned by the fall in the price of cotton in Europe had also been enormous. To go no further than the present case, I find from statement A annexed to the affidavit of Lalljee Motoomull, the applicant, filed on the 10th March last,—a statement prepared by the applicant, as he says, from the insolvent's books—that the share belonging to the insolvent out of the profits realized by him in the years 1861-2 & 3 in the trade carried on in partnership with Cursetjee Furdoonjee amounted to about Rs. 65,56,206, that the amount of profit made by the insolvent in November 1864 in cotton speculation was about Rs. 8,63,950, and that the amount of profit received by him in 1866 on cotton shipped to England was about Rs. 7,81,586, whilst his losses sustained in the cotton trade in 1864 was about R

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

PARIS, 5TH MARCH.

It is Carnival time and the *beuf-gras* is hero of the week. Gossip cannot be serious at such a moment and would fain dispense with the immense gravity and solemn importance of the usual hebdomadal missives which greet you from this grave city. Will you accept Gossip thoroughly nonsensical to-day? The Pope—by the way, the Mormon patriarch, Brigham Young, is also going to declare himself infallible; his wives receive the new projected dogma with extreme sympathy, but they smile in their sleeves—the Pope, I was going to say, finds France more Gallican than ever this week. Am I about to discuss infallibility?—Not a bit of it. The French do not care a straw whether His Holiness calls himself an old man or a young deity, and do not take the scheme about which poor Archbishop Manning is so ecstatic, to heart, half as much as the English will by-and-by, their little perplexity when the reformed Albert I. declares himself personally infallible as head of our own establishment. It is a matter of pence not preaching with the French this week. His Holiness has been showering in bad coin upon us. It is discovered that a papal franc is nine centimes less value than a French, Italian, Swiss, or Belgian coin of supposed similar value. And all the silver possible to scrape together has been impressed at Rome with the bland profile of Pio Nono and sent across the frontier, while the Eternal City—still mistress of the world in cunning—has been gathering the more valuable foreign ore and two franc pieces. Some one has been making a good thing of it. But the Banks have refused the *monnaie du Pape* throughout all France since the first instant, and the shopkeepers and dealers have followed suit. A petition is being signed requesting the Minister of Finance to gather up the papal coins and pay the Catholic priests their salaries with them. The rage is general. It is now a great test of true belief in Catholicity if the most pious of men—the women only shake their heads—do not mutter between their teeth, *a bas le pape!* "Infallible indeed!" I heard a man say yesterday at the Bourse—and the sentiment was applauded to the echo—"Let him first make honest money and *then* a god of himself if he likes." They cry out too for a more stringent French Minister to the Vatican than the pious and excellent Marquis de Banville. "Ah!" they say, "for another Duc de Choiseul!" Now, if I recollect rightly, M. de Choiseul was also a very pious ambassador, but he was a very particular and a very proud one, and I could tell a story of him if delicacy would permit. By the way, is it not Carnival time, and have I not told you this is to be a letter of nonsense? Therefore accept the anecdote. M. de Choiseul was the proudest of men, and no other Minister at Rome was suffered to have precedence of him in the slightest degree. The numerous squabbles about etiquette were enough to break the good old Pope's heart. I know a good and excellent priest who made an extraordinary remark recently, and who in consequence has imposed a penance on himself of eating nothing but fish (including oysters and salmon) every day of this Lent. The worthy Curé had been suffering from acute rheumatism, and some of his parishioners after mass gathered round him to ask after his health. "I'm better, my children, a good deal better. The sermon, the vespers, the confessional, I can manage these well; but when it comes to the elevation, then the rheumatism in my right arm tries me sorely, and when I have to lift up the *bon dieu*, oh! my sons, it's the devil, it's the very devil!" If you think this savours of impiety excuse it for its truthful accuracy, and also because it is Carnival time. I suppose it is in this way that mirth and religion have the strange blending handed down from darker ages, that suggests to Gossip these pious reminiscences. As I am on the subject let me tell you of another Curé who argues incessantly against the civil marriage as practised in France! "Ah!" said the good man, "you would advocate the religious marriage in preference, if you only knew the luck and blessings it always brings with it. All marriages I have ever blessed have brought good fortune." Some pompous civilian expressed a doubt—"See," reasumed the worthy Curé anxiously, "I have one proof this moment in my pocket," and he drew out a letter which he read triumphantly as follows:—"Monsieur le Curé, since you have blessed our union we have been so thoroughly happy as in our ten years of marriage to have just had our twelfth child. My husband joins me under these circumstances in supplicating you kindly to withdraw your benediction, &c." Monsigneur de Bonald, Archbishop of Lyons and Primate of the Gauls, has just died. The death of a prelate can be a subject of no sadness. Of course he goes to a better place. But this de Bonald was no ordinary man, and he often spoke out eloquently against the vices of his time. He wrote a pastoral about a dozen years ago which created a great scandal, reproaching husbands *de frustrer la nature*. It always seems strange to me that Catholic priests, who refuse absolutely to increase the population themselves, are so very anxious that every one else should do so. Still, the stern Archbishop had the courage to strike on a subject on which the most absent-minded of men. One day he called to see a rich old lady of his diocese who was very sick. An arm-chair was offered to his grandeur, and in seating himself he let fall his breviary, which, however, he hastened to pick up again from the floor. After a short chat—for he had a mission to preach at the cathedral—the Archbishop left, on giving his benediction and a few kindly words of consolation to the patient. At the sermon-time he mounted the pulpit, made the usual sign of the cross and drew out of his pocket his breviary, as he supposed, in which he had placed a scrap of paper with a few notes for his discourse. He poked curiously at it through his glasses, and a scarcely suppressed titter ran through the church. The prelate was indignant at such a reception, but looking closer he found it was an old slipper he held in his hand; he picked it up in mistake of the breviary in his fallen breviary and thrust it into sick lady's ket. He was an eloquent man, but it into his pocket. his animated discourse that and no one slept during the sermon. I suppose that if sleeping in churches continue to be a scandal, at least snoring will be abolished. A recent English invention is the "snorer's friend," an instrument fastened on the nose which prevents effectually the nasal trumpetting. A French journal suggests that three or four of them should be hung up in each pew of English churches, so that those who come to sleep and do not remain to pray might mount a "snorer's friend" at sermon-time, and thus avoid public scandal or annoyance to wide-awake neighbours. What a pity the discovery was not made in poor Prince Albert's time. That regretted Prince is said to have snored horribly, and our good Queen's rest suffered in consequence for many months after their marriage. But one grows accustomed to anything. In fact, when the poor Prince-Consort died, they say Her Majesty could not sleep because of the silence. An expedient was at last discovered, and one of the maids of honour lingered each night in the royal chamber for an hour after the Queen, retired to rest, revolving a cornerake rattle which imitatively soothed the bereaved sovereign to sleep. But Gossip must fall back again from State to Church. What would the Catholic Church be in France but for the honest peasants? It is fortunate that a spark of piety still smoulders in these bucolic bosoms. A blunt farmer recently sought the Curé of his parish. "Reverend Sir," said he, "I want you to say a mass or two for me; I owe much gratitude to heaven; I have just escaped a great calamity." "Tell me, tell me all about it," exclaimed the pastor with a face of curiosity and taking a heavy pinch of coarse snuff. "I will, Sir," answered the farmer with a frightened air. "Just imagine, Monsieur le Curé, I went out without an umbrella! I was caught in an awful shower of rain and when I got home I was wet to the skin. My wife was in dreadful alarm, and said I should change my clothes on the instant. So I ran upstairs to the fourth floor and re-clad myself from head to foot." Here he paused. "Well, well, my son," said the priest all curiosity. "Why your reverence," continued the farmer, "the sun shone out again at the moment and I hung out the wet clothes at the window to dry. They were scarcely there five minutes when, *pat* a violent blast of wind came and blew them down into the court-yard." The farmer paused again. "Well!" said the priest, with a disappointed look. "What of all this?" "Ah, Monsieur le Curé, with all your learning you're a simple man; you can't see, can't you? Why just imagine if I happened to be in the clothes at the time! I only just took them off; and from the fourth floor window too! Never had man such an escape!"—"I see," said the Curé, "down with your money, my man; as you must have a thanksgiving mass, we'll say it; probably it might be well to have half a dozen for so remarkable an escape!" This incident did not happen in Normandy. Out there the farmers are more shrewd in their generation. Probably the cider sharpens the wits more than the grape-juice. But these Normans, too, are as religious as they are litigious. The only difference is that, if possible, they never pay Priest or lawyer. A lawyer came to one of these sturdy apple-pressers the other day with his little bill, for which he had been waiting in vain for many previous months. The farmer scratched his head, declared the crops were villainously bad last harvest, and begged of the man of law to give him a little more time. "Well," said the latter, "if you cannot pay me in cash I will take it from you in kind and by degrees. Is there any little thing about the place you could give on account, a pig, a few poultry for instance?"—"Faith, Monsieur, I have nothing I could give you presently unless you kindly take a hare." The lawyer, thinking a small offering to begin with better than none at all answered sadly—"I'll take the hare."—"Do, Monsieur, by all means *if you can*; but then *parbleu*, you'll be more clever than our dog yonder who has not been able to take that same hare yet." Have you ever heard of such an old villain? But I think I was referring to absence of mind just now in the case of the late Cardinal de Bonald. That reminds me, of all people in the world, of my friend, George Sand. This wondrously clever Madame Dudevant, now in her 66th year, has just been astonishing Paris with the production of a new play at the Odeon Theatre, which is entitled *Antre*. Of course it is made up of the usual stock characters of the French stage, the wife, the husband, the wife's lover, who in future will be known by the name of "the other"—*l'Autre*. But I do not mean to trouble you just now about this new and eloquent drama which, being French, is all about adultery, and being from Madame George Sand is a protest against anything so prosaic as marriage, and to see the first performance of which all literary, artistic, and fashionable Paris, male and female, went to the Odéon last week. I rather want to tell you that George Sand, with all her fame and ability, is still more absent-minded than even the deceased Archbishop of Lyons ever was. In fact amongst strangers she quite loses her head. She once went to Cherbourg to see some celebrated ship of war which had just come into the harbour. Of course the author of *Indiana*, the first female writer in the world, was received by the captain and crew with all possible respect. Indeed, they were all drawn up near the gangway on her departure, the captain standing first in the line at one side, and a small, curly-headed cabin boy being opposite him at the extreme flank of the line at the other side. George Sand became sadly embarrassed, and such was her confusion that before she descended the gangway she patted the captain patronisingly on the head and slipped a five-franc piece into that astonished officer's hand while she made a low and respectful courtesy to the cabin boy opposite and thanked him warmly for his attention. They speak of electing George Sand to one of the four stalls now vacant in the Institute of France. But I do not think the grave and reverend seniors of the first literary society in the world will depart from precedent and elect a woman, much as Madame Dudevant may have ever desired to come out of her own sex and into the pantaloons. They also speak of giving the Prince Napoleon the stall of the late M. de Pongerville, who was the ugliest man in the Academy. But it is merely an *on dit* to give opportunity to a bitter joke. M. de Pongerville was called Apollo in derision, and the wags of the Army referring to the unsoldierly Prince exclaimed ironically, "What! Mars aspiring to replace Apollo?" With respect to male ugliness here is a story from the Chamber of Deputies. Positively the plainest looking man in the legislative assembly is a gentleman who shall be nameless. But he is also the greatest admirer and persecutor of the fair sex. A certain lovely lady, an actress—I may as well name her, for she is one of the most virtuous as she is the most witty of her profession—Mademoiselle Bloch, was a few days ago stepping down the Champs Elysées like a gazelle and all alone. The old beau of the chamber of deputies saw and followed her, but, crossing and recrossing, all his grimaces could not get a responsive smile. Audacity wins hearts as well as battles. So the ugly man thought, and last had the insolence, in walking up by Mademoiselle Bloch's side, to say: "Where are you going to, Mademoiselle?" She condescended to answer—"home!" "Then, I shall see you safe to your destination." "But, Sir, I shall have then to go round by the Zoological Gardens."—"What on earth do you want there?" "To lock up a baboon." The honorable gentleman fled, and, as the French say, is running still. What luck that the frost is gone and that we have the finest possible weather for this stupid Carnival. The ladies have laid up their skates. A certain fair Marchioness, wife to a Colonel of French Dragoons and *on dit* much admired by an English prince—though I suppose he would swear to the contrary—has carried off all the honours of the skating club. Is it of her they tell the story in which Fusilier Godinet is put to play a very difficult part: "Fusilier Godinet," says the Sergeant Major, "I have done you the honour of proposing your name for temporary attendance on Madame la Colonelle." "You overwhelm me with delight, Sergeant." "You will daily put her skates on, Fusilier, but respectfully, most carefully and respectfully?" "With love, Sergeant." "With love and respect, both, Fusilier, and as her orderly, recollect you are always to be at hand so that if she fall accidentally * * *" "Well, if she should fall, Sergeant?" "You are to pick her up respectfully, recollect, and without touching or laying one of your dirty fingers on her." "But how, Sergeant?"—"Not an observation, stupid, or I'll get you a week's cells from the Colonel." I believe there is no Carnival at Monaco this year. How long ago is it since I told you that the crimson-headed and robust beauty, Lady Mary Hamilton, the Duke's sister, married the hereditary prince of the smallest sovereignty in the world? I think about four months. Well, it has just given time, *on dit* again, to the lively lady to break every teacup of old China in the hereditary palace on the head of the Duke of Valentinois. I daresay it is much the fault of His Highness and he has been made to see—and to feel—that the House of Hamilton stands no nonsense from the House of Grimaldi. Poor Prince Charles III., the father, has appealed to Napoleon III., who is first cousin of the young lady's mother, and His Majesty and the Empress are leaving no stone unturned to bring the unhappy couple again together, in fact to have more tea-cups broken. No wonder for the humbler classes to grumble in these times when such examples are shown them in high places. Such things recruit the ranks of socialism and communism. *Apropos* thereto two uncleanly fellows were following the procession of the *beuf-gras* on Shrove Tuesday, "What's socialism?" said one to the other. "Not a bad thing either, for instance, you have a son, I have a pipe; you buy tobacco." "Well, what then?" "Why, I smoke." "And me?" "You? Why, you spit if you like." How nasty, but how true a definition! Louis Ulbach's paper, the *Cloche*, has bought the French copyright of Garibaldi's Romance, *The Rule of the Monk*, and it is being published in *feuilleton*. It seems as yet a poor thing. Old Alexander Dumas, surnamed the white Nigger, is very jealous of Garibaldi, for the imaginative French writer has a monomania that it was himself, not the hermit of Caprero, who freed Italy. I heard some one the day before yesterday ask the Great Alexander what he thought of Garibaldi's book. "Pshaw!" said he, "I met Garibaldi often in Italy and the fellow thinks it was enough for him to have rubbed against me to be able to write."—*Pioneer*.

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NOT FIXED.

1025 Alonso (s), Wright—The Captain.
1194 Amaranth, Owen—John Farrar & Co.
1283 Annot Lyle, Pitt—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1249 Arundel, Crocker—Elmstone, Whitwell & Co.
517 Ascendant, Geddes—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
1348 Ashgrove, Fullerton—The Captain.
696 Avona, Gibson—Jefferson, Campbell & Co.
260 Ayrshire, Ravenkilde—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1376 Bechordass Ambaidass, McInnes—B. & A. Hormusji.
1372 Calcutta, Morrison—W. Nicol & Co.
1217 Canute, Ellis—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1391 Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1018 Castiglione, Cooper—Blackwell & Co.
1254 City of Richmond, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.
946 City of Nankin, Muir—Blackwell & Co.
1289 Cymric Wallace—The Captain.
768 Damio, Sim—Blackwell & Co.
357 Dauphine, Blackett—The Captain.
1273 Dilharee, Bisset—W. Nicol & Co.
528 Dolveland, Graves—Parlaman & Co.
1042 Earl Russell, Fox—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.
1205 Erato, Jones—The Captain.
1393 Flying Venus, Symington—E. Bates & Co.
689 Gannock, Auld—Robert Bell & Co.
1446 Glenlyon, McIntyre—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
766 Golden Eagle, Muir—Blackwell & Co.
1328 Habsemann, Milligan—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1324 Her Majesty, Downie—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
670 Herald of the Morning, Gardyne—The Captain.
1176 Jorawer, Wingate—W. Nicol & Co.
1198 Keynon, Jenkin—Coupland & Co.
1283 Magnificent, Thomas—Owen & Okell.
580 Maine, Cole—Remington & Co.
502 Marinus, Angeline.
607 Mars, Ritchie—The Captain.
1067 May Queen, Ross—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
701 Monarch, Day.
1417 Oriflamme, Hughes—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
1049 Pontiac, Finlay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1003 Prosserpine, Brogger—The Captain
1443 Rothesay, Auld—H. B. Touche & Co.
490 Sanderson, Humfrey—Wallace & Co.
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Mossy—E. Bates & Co.
1110 Schleswig Bride, Hanson—H. B. Touche & Co.
1288 Simitar, Fulton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
822 Talbot, Oughton—Rustomjee Bomanjee.
1348 Teresa, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1199 The Royal Family, Cowing—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1152 Typhoon, Crees—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1090 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Owen & Okell.
1148 White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thoroughly successful have been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, at moderate rates, by the Agents, current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859	£228,314
Do. 1861	292,402
Do. 1863	341,968
Do. 1865	414,733
Do. 1867	490,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of	£262,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for 1860	£73,150
Do. 1862	105,703
Do. 1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, SMITH, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The Half-yearly Bonus Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Frentis, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq

The London, Asiatic, and American Commercial Times.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,
50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Invite the attention of Officers of the Military and Civil Service, and of Families proceeding to or residing in India and China, to the fact that they have had twenty-five years' experience as SHIPPERS of GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents and Outfitting Orders on the closest wholesale terms.

N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages (sent post free), containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Ladies' Underclothing, Baby Linen, Mantles, Shawls, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Linens, Blankets, Carpets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c., &c., and every particular necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. and Co.'s London Warehouse.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent to accompany Indents and Balance against Bills of Lading.

Contractors for Blankets, Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture, Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms, Cutlery Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines, Ales, Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationary, Books, Toys, &c., &c., bought in the best Markets, and Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the Wanzer and the Britannia Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Contractors for Shipping and Office Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture, Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms, Cutlery Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines, Ales, Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationary, Books, Toys, &c., &c., bought in the best Markets, and Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the Wanzer and the Britannia Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce Disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & CO., Bombay; and of Messrs. BALMER, LAURIE & Co., Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51, & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.
Great saving of Freight via Suez Canal.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight.....1/11 3/4
" 3 " " 1/11 9/16
" on demand.....1/11 1/4
On Scotland and Ireland.....1/11 3/16
Circular Notes.....1/11 1/8

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1870.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts
On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at Rs. 11 3/8d. per Re.
4 " " at Rs. 11 1/2d. "
3 " " at Rs. 11 7/16d. "
2 " " at Rs. 11 5/16d. "
1 " " at Rs. 11 1/4d. "
On demand.....at Rs. 11 3/16d. "
On Scotland and Ireland.....
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight.....at Rs. 11 1/8d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocoanada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months.....6 per cent.
6 do.....5 "
3 do.....3 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 8th April 1870.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/4 per Rupee.

6 do. 1/11 5/8 "
3 do. 1/11 1/2 "
2 do. 1/11 3/8 "
1 do. 1/11 5/16 "
On demand 1/11 1/4 "
On Scotland
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....1/11 1/4 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRIS, Manager.

Bombay, 8th April, 1870.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

	Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/8d. do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 3/8d. do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 1/4d. do.
" demand	1s. 11 3/16d. do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 3/16d. do.
On Ireland do.	
On Paris do.	1s. 11 1/16d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11 1/16d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 8th April 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital.....£3,200,000
Reserve Fund.....800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns of the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, ELEVEN NEW SPARE SAW GINS, complete, manufactured by BURGESS & KEY. —For particulars apply to

C. A. AINSLIE, Honorary Secretary,
Madras Cotton Clearing Co. (Limited), Madras.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MON. TANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN, MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN WORKS.

PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.

OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.

Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street.

OWEN & OKELL.

FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S, Oldest Depôt of Indian Condiments.

Guava Jelly, 2 lbs. Pot
Mango do 2 do
Roselle do 2 do
Mango Marmalade do
Mango Fruit
Pipe Mango
Pineapple for Dessert
Mango Pickle
Lime Pickle
Cashmere Pickle
Mango Chutney.
Bengal do
Lucknow do
Madras do
Cashmere do
Curry Powder
Madras Powder
Curry Paste
Mulligatawny Paste
Tapp Sauce
Nepaul Pepper, &c., &c.

Orders for India and England will be duly attended to. The above articles can be supplied in bulk to Merchants who require them for export.

Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street.

BONA FIDE SALE OF
REALLY 12 GOOD SERVICEABLE HORSES,
10 ARABS AND 2 AUSTRALIANS,
Selected for
SPECIAL SERVICE OF POLICE
during the stay of
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH;
ALSO
2 HIGH CASTE ARAB HORSES,
Received by Government as presents.
ALSO
To close accounts,
18 good serviceable Arabs, Persians and Austral